

## A CRAMBUS RECORD

By ALEXANDER B. KLOTS

College of the City of New York.

Another Silvery-striped *Crambus* Recorded From California (Pyralididae). In the recent paper by the present writer (*Bull. S. Calif. Acad. Sci., January-April, 1940, 39:53-70*) *Crambus unistriatellus* Packard was listed (p. 67) as of potential occurrence in the State. A specimen of this species has just been received from Mr. John L. Sperry, taken at Bartle (Siskiyou Co.), 14 June, 1939 by Grace H. and John L. Sperry. In the article by the present writer the characteristic pattern of the species was described.

---

## A NEW GEUSIBIA\* (SIPHONAPTERA: DOLICHOPSYLLIDAE)

By G. F. AUGUSTSON

Research Associate, Allan Hancock Foundation,  
University of Southern California

During the summer of 1938 the author had the pleasure of accompanying Mr. Granville P. Ashcraft, Mammologist, Allan Hancock Foundation, on a short collecting trip into the central Sierra Nevada Mountains through Bishop Pass, Fresno County, California. From conies of this region, a flea apparently new to science was obtained which is here described and illustrated. It is named in honor of Mr. Ashcraft to whom the author is indebted for the specific identification of the type host involved.

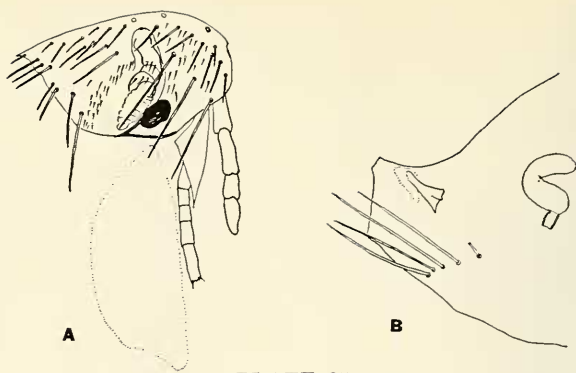
GEUSIBIA ASHCRAFTI n. sp.

HEAD (Fig. A): Postantennal region with two rows of bristles in which the most proximal to the antennal groove are much the larger. Posterior border of antennal groove with many small setae. Preantennal region with two rows of bristles, the upper with six to eight well up on the frontal angle, the lower with three very long, stout bristles equal distance between the upper row and the eye; numerous very small setae among the two preantennal rows. Eye large, elliptical to panduriform, heavily pigmented. Genal process sharply pointed, somewhat darkly sclerotized along its borders. Maxillae sharply acuminate. Labial palpus reaching to but two-thirds the length of the fore coxa. First antennal segment with two to three short setae, second with four to five of equal size. Frontal notch prominent, blunt. Angle of frons gently rounded from occiput.

THORACIC AND ABDOMINAL SEGMENTS: Pronotal ctenidium

---

\* Jordan, K., *Novitates Zoologicae*, XXXVII, 1932, pp. 280-281.



# PLATE 35

*Geusibia ashcrafti* Augusts.

A. Head, lateral aspect. B. Sternite VII, lateral aspect.  
(Highly magnified)

of eighteen spines. Two small teeth on metanotum and on the first three abdominal tergites. Bristles on abdominal tergites not reaching spiracles laterally except in first three segments. Antepygidial bristles three, the middle longer than the equal outer two. Style small, blunt, its length not more than twice the basal width; one long terminal bristle, two shorter lateral bristles. Sternite VII (Fig. B) without a sinus, upper lobe extending slightly posteriorly (upper posterior angle blunt to pointed). Bursa copulatrix roughly funnel shaped, the mouth of which is not greater in diameter than twice that of the neck. Spermatheca in the shape of a hand sickle, the handle representing the tail, the blade representing the head.

LEGS: All fifth tarsal segments with five lateral plantar bristles. Length of hind tarsus I equal to that of II and III. Hind coxa with many thin, small setae on lower anterior inner half.

Holotype: Female (author's collection number 38-8) deposited in the Los Angeles County Museum, Los Angeles, California.

Paratypes: 16 females collected by author (number 38-8) August 8, 1938 from 5 conies along with the Holotype. Two paratypes placed in the Los Angeles County Museum, the remainder in the author's collection for distribution later with 3 females collected by Dr. R. L. Rutherford from similar host (author's number 40-136), August 27, 1940, Mammoth Meadows (10,500 ft.), Mono County, California.

Type Host: *Ochotona schisticeps albatrus* Grinnell.

Type Locality: Dusy Lakes, east of Bishop Pass (11,500 ft.), Fresno County, California.

The genus *Geusibia* Jordan was founded on *G. torsa* Jordan, an oriental (Chinese) species parasitic upon the genus *Ochotona*, and this is the first North American record of the genus. This genus is closely related to *Odontopsyllus*.